

METAL PRICES

New York, Jan. 8.—Silver, 75 3/8c; lead, \$7.40 to \$7.50; spelter, \$9.625; copper, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$28.50 and \$32.50.

The Ogden Standard

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

TEN PAGES

THE WEATHER.

Tonight and Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1917.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

Forty-seventh Year—No. 7. Price Five Cents.

Russian and Teutonic Forces Are in Deadly Combat on the Sereth

TUMULTY, LANSING AND LAWSON HEARD ON PEACE NOTE LEAK

Tumulty Reads Statement Endorsed by Wilson—Lansing Denies Ability to Find Leak and Lawson Raises General Rumpus Without Giving Any Information.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Thomas W. Lawson occupied much of today's session of the house rules committee hearing on the alleged stock market leak on President Wilson's peace note with a running row with the committee which ended in much of his statements being expunged from the record and concluded with the declaration that he could tell where the leak was, but wouldn't.

At the outset of the hearing, Secretary Tumulty read a statement, endorsed by President Wilson, that he had no knowledge whatever of the president's note before it was announced to the newspapers and Secretary Lansing gave testimony about the handling of the document after it got to the state department. Both denied they had been able to find any "leak."

Lawson began his statement to the committee with general declarations which soon led into an uproar. It ended by the clerk of the house forcing him to his chair and the committee voting unanimously to expunge the whole exchange from the records.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Inquiry into alleged "leak" to Wall street on President Wilson's peace note was resumed today by the house rules committee with a number of witnesses on hand ready to testify.

Among those on the list were Secretary of State Lansing, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston financier; Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust company, New York; Bernard M. Baruch and Otto Kahn, New York brokers; Washington representatives of the Wall Street Journal, Financial America and the Central News association and the managers of the local branches of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

Lansing and Tumulty Not Summoned.—But Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty had been subpoenaed. The newspaper men had been summoned to testify regarding their knowledge of ticker service reports on the day the president's peace note was given out. The managers of the two telegraph companies had been asked to produce dispatches filed by the newspaper men named bearing on the subject of the peace note.

Mr. Kahn and Mr. Sabin were the first witnesses to arrive. They conferred with Chairman Henry to arrange to give testimony as soon as possible.

When the hearing opened Representative Campbell, Republican, moved that the committee subpoena, F. M. Lockwood & Company, brokers at 46-1245 Broadway, New York, to bring papers and documents, showing sales from December 10 to December 23. The committee decided to consider it in executive session. On motion of Representative Chipperfield, the Boston stock exchange was ordered to preserve its brokers' slips for the same period.

Joseph T. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, then was called and read a statement.

Tumulty Makes Statement.—Backed with an endorsement by President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty today made the following statement to the house rules committee:

"I appear before this committee to resent the unjust intimation that I gave information to Mr. B. M. Baruch in regard to the so-called peace note sent to the European belligerents last month by the secretary of state. This intimation was contained in a statement made to this committee by Representative Wood of Indiana, a man whom I do not know. To the best of my knowledge I have never met Mr. Wood. Certainly he made no effort to find out the truth from me before dragging my name into this affair.

Denies Giving Out News.—"I wish to deny generally and specifically that I gave advance information to Mr. Baruch or to anybody else in regard to the peace note. I did not know of the existence of this note, or that this government contemplated the dispatch of such a note, until after printed copies of the note had been given to representatives of the press by the state department. I was not consulted in the preparation of the note by the president, or by anybody else. The conference and communications relating to the drafting of the note and its dispatch were confidential between the president and the secretary of state. I knew nothing of them whatever nor did any other person employed in the executive office. I have had no correspondence,

written or telegraphic, with Mr. Baruch, or anybody representing him, regarding this matter. I have had no telephone talks with Mr. Baruch, or anybody representing him, regarding this matter. I have never talked with him, or anybody representing him, nor with anyone else publicly or privately, with regard to this matter.

"Apparently the only insinuations made against me are that I lunched with, or met, Mr. Baruch at the Biltmore hotel, or about the time of the preparation of the president's suggestion that European belligerents accept their peace terms. I have never breakfasted, lunched, dined or taken any meals with Mr. Baruch. I have met him only at several banquets and large dinners when many other persons were present. I have never discussed any peace, or other note, either when it was in prospect or afterward, with Mr. Baruch or any other person engaged in the purchase or sale of securities of any kind in the stock market.

Makes No Stock Market Deals.—"While this is a complete denial of the only insinuations which have been made against me, I wish to go further and say that I have never engaged in stock market sales, or purchases myself nor through brokers, friends or agents.

"I discussed the president's note with no one, first, because my only service requires that I make no private use of official information, and, secondly, specifically because I have stated, I had not seen the president's note and did not know that it was in preparation or even contemplated.

Charges Without Basis.—"As I have already said in a public statement, I have frequently requested the president to keep me free from any knowledge of impending international moves, so that I might not be embarrassed by requests for information from the newspaper correspondents, who appeal to me in my office constantly for such information. The insinuations which have been made, whether conceived in political malice or merely through misinformation, are wholly false and without even the flimsiest basis. I have not at any time since acting as Mr. Wilson's secretary, first when he was governor of New Jersey and later when he became president, been interested in any stock transactions of any kind, or given any information to any person upon which purchases or sales might be made.

"I wish to make this statement as sweeping and complete as I know how. I am still waiting for Mr. Wood's public apology.

"I am authorized by the president to quote him as follows:

"I wish in justice to Mr. Tumulty to say that he has done exactly what he had no knowledge of the note whatever until it was given out for publication."

Chairman Henry of the rules committee announced that he had no questions to ask and Representative Campbell questioned Mr. Tumulty.

"Do you know who aided in the preparation of this note?"

"The president prepared and wrote the note himself," said Mr. Tumulty. "He is an expert typewriter, in addition to his other achievements."

"Did any stenographer or clerk in the executive office know of the existence of the note?"

"I do not know."

Mr. Tumulty added that he had tried to find out how a leak could have occurred, but had been unable to get any definite information.

Gains First Knowledge From A. P.—"The mere mechanics of preparing the note might make it possible for it to get out," he said. "My first knowledge that a note had been given out came from the Associated Press correspondent at the White House on the afternoon of December 20. He told me, when I returned from lunch, that the note had been given out. I asked him what note he said the peace note."

"Have you any information as to how the leak occurred?" Mr. Campbell asked.

"I have not," Mr. Tumulty replied. "Any opinion I might have would be speculative and would involve reputations. I am very careful about making statements in such circumstances."

Representative Chipperfield asked Secretary Tumulty if he knew that Alfred H. Curtis of 135 West Seventy-ninth street, New York, former president of the National Bank of North America, was in fact the "A. Curtis" who wrote the letter. Mr. Tumulty said he did not.

Mr. Tumulty added he did not think

the "leak" could have occurred on the note through any employee of the executive office. He then read a letter from L. T. Russel, editor of the Newark Morning Ledger, referring to the mysterious "A. Curtis" who wrote Representative Wood, author of the investigation resolution.

"What prompts me to write," said the letter, "is, I note by the name of 'Curtis' is brought in as having written the Wood letter using your name and I recall that on a number of occasions under various suspicious circumstances, since I have been in Newark, I have received telephone calls from New York from a man calling himself 'Mr. Curtis' and alleging himself to be a banker or broker. In each case he undertook to give me tips of various sorts of what was happening in the financial world, but, on one occasion, called me up on the telephone to tell me that he had good reason to believe that Dorothy Arnold was at an Orange, N. J., hotel. During the Standard Oil strike he called up almost daily giving what purported to be inside information and also predicting future developments.

Could Not Identify 'Curtis'—"I made considerable inquiry, but could never identify or locate Mr. Curtis."

Representative Campbell asked Mr. Tumulty if he knew that Mr. Wood asked for an executive session to make his statement bringing in Mr. Tumulty's name last week.

Tumulty Is Angered.—"I wish you wouldn't ask me anything about Mr. Wood," replied Mr. Tumulty heatedly. "I would be ashamed to be a party to anything that would blight the reputation of a public man, on a mere letter written by a man named Curtis. If I were guilty of such a thing, I would not be fit to hold the smallest public office."

Representative Lenroot, Republican, asked Secretary Tumulty how the president sent the peace note to Secretary Lansing. Mr. Tumulty said it was transmitted in a sealed envelope by private messenger.

"Do you know," asked Representative Chipperfield, "that Alfred H. Curtis was president of the National Bank of North America with which Charles W. Morse and others were associated?"

"I do not," said Mr. Tumulty.

(Continued on Page 10)

LAWSON RAISES GREAT UPROAR

Flies Into Rage at "Leak" Inquiry, Gesticulates and Calls Names.

ENGAGES IN WRANGLE

Evades Questions—Testimony of No Value—Speech Struck From Record.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Thomas W. Lawson followed Mr. Lansing at the leak inquiry in Washington today. Told by Chairman Henry that he might "proceed in his own way for the present," Mr. Lawson asked if he were to be stopped at any point in his talk. Mr. Henry said that would depend on whether he confined himself to the subject before the committee.

"My name is Thomas W. Lawson," he said. "My home is in Boston. My occupation you might say is that of a farmer."

The crowd burst into a roar of laughter and Lawson hastened to explain.

"I don't say I am a farmer to be facetious," he said. "In a way also I am connected with financial matters."

"I will give testimony," he said, "regarding the damnable condition which has existed for two years for the purpose of finding remedy for conditions which caused hundreds of thousands of persons to be driven to enormous losses."

Lawson Files Into Rage.—Lawson flew into a rage after he had proceeded for half an hour, when interrupted by Representative Chipperfield. He declared he proposed to say all he had to say regardless of consequences.

"What's the penalty?" he shouted, "and I'll take it in advance."

The committee room was in an uproar and Representative Henry threatened to clear it and hold the proceedings in executive session.

Lawson gesticulated, shook his finger in Representative Chipperfield's face and loudly declared he, as an American citizen, would see to it that he got his rights. Jerry South, clerk of the house, pulled Mr. Lawson back into his chair, until order could be restored.

Lawson, pacing up and down before the committee, declared that all he had said in the public press regarding the leak he believed to be true.

Leak a Common Thing.—"I repeat it all now," he declared. "It is one of the commonest things in Wall street, advance information from Washington about government

affairs—affairs of such importance that they frequently affect the country's securities. I mean also leaks from the supreme court, advance information on decisions, advance information upon important senate matters, advance information of congressional matters, cabinet affairs, and advance information direct from the White House itself."

From that he led into charges of a "premeditated, deliberately figured out, deliberately worked out robbery of the American people through the United States stock gamblers."

He said he knew who was responsible for the leak and reiterated he was convinced the committee did not want an investigation. He reviewed his trip to Washington.

Resorts to Bad Language.—"I came to Washington," he said, "to aid in an honest investigation only to have lambasted out of me as soon as congress convened. Promptly when the senate met a leather-lunged, sewer-mouthed old blatherskite—"

The chairman stopped him there and then followed a row between Lawson and Representative Chipperfield which was unintelligible even to the official stenographer.

Chairman Henry rapped for order and Lawson roared:

"I don't propose to be bull-dozed and I will not be intimidated."

Finally, after more wrangling by a unanimous vote of the committee, all of Lawson's heated speech was struck from the record. The chairman then began to question him.

"You stated that there was a leak. Will you give the committee the name of the person who carried the leak to Wall street from Washington?"

Lawson replied that the only way he could give the identity of the bearer of the "leak" would be to violate a confidence and he could not do so.

"Do you know any names?" demanded Chairman Henry.

"Not in a legal sense."

"Do you know of any in any sense?" "I know there was a leak," Lawson returned, "and knowing there was a leak, I must have some information."

Evades Direct Answer.—Asked if he refused to answer the question, Lawson avoided a direct answer.

"Do you know any persons who profited on the day of the leak?" "I probably do," Lawson said. "I probably profited myself." He declined to say how much.

Could Give Names, but Won't.—"I have no information regarding any one in the state department which I would give in public. I would give it to the chairman. But you don't need any more information than you have to warrant an investigation. I cannot give to the committee in a court knowledge way as having been principals to the transaction," said Lawson. "I could give names that were given to me by persons who are responsible, but I won't—not at this time."

"Will you give them to me?" asked the chairman.

"No I will not give them to me at all unless it is absolutely necessary."

"The chair requests you now to give me the names," continued Mr. Henry.

"I started out with the determination and I say again that I will not litter up your records with names to furnish headlines for the newspapers."

"Then you flatly decline?"

"Yes, I decline to furnish names given to me by others—not now."

At this point the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

CLIMAX REACHED IN ADAMSON LAW

Supreme Court Rules Hat Manufacturers Entitled to Interest on Union Bank Deposits.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The climax in the legal test over constitutionality of the Adamson law was reached today in the supreme court.

Arguments were begun in the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad's test case, in which the department of justice is appealing from Federal Judge Hook's decision at Kansas City, Mo., that the law passed last September when a nation-wide railroad strike seemed imminent is unconstitutional, null and void.

Conclusion of the arguments by tomorrow is expected. They are the first on the merits of the Adamson law in any court. Judge Hook having decided the case without formal hearings in order to expedite the appeal for the supreme court's final determination. A decision is expected within a few weeks at most.

Voluminous Briefs Filed.—Voluminous briefs were filed today by the federal and railroad counsel before the beginning of the arguments which proceeded after announcement by the court of numerous opinions and orders on reconvening after its holiday recess.

Numerous precedents, including supreme court decisions, were cited in the department of justice brief in support of the law's validity. The railroad's brief contended that the law is

HE TAKES OFFICE AMID DIFFICULTIES



Thomas Campbell.

Thomas Campbell, Arizona's new Republican governor who was elected by the scant margin of thirty-two votes, was duly inaugurated on January 1. But when he sought to get into the executive office he found the door locked. George P. Hunt, the Democratic incumbent during the past five years, held the keys and refused to turn them over to Campbell. Hunt says Campbell was not fairly elected.

unworkable, incompatible of application, interferes with liberty of contract, does not fall within congress' authority to regulate interstate commerce and takes railroad property "without due process" of law.

The arguments were begun by counsel for the department of justice which has full charge of the defense, the railroad brotherhoods not appearing officially. Eight hours for the hearing was desired by the railroad's counsel, but was deemed necessary by the federal attorneys. The usual time given by the court for a case is three hours.

Annulment of Circuit Judge Hoo's decision holding the Adamson law unconstitutional and dismissal of the railroad's suit was asked in the brief of the department of justice.

As an "hours of service" act and also as a wage law, the federal brief contended the law is constitutional, within the power of congress to enact and workable. Inferentially, the brief argued that compulsory arbitration legislation, such as is under consideration also is constitutional in behalf of public interests to prevent tie-ups of transportation facilities.

Practicability of obeying the law, the brief asserted, has been admitted again and again by railroad officials, particularly in hearings before congressional committees last August and in conferences with President Wilson.

Change to Eight-Hour Day.—"It is assumed that the mere change from the established and well understood ten-hour standard day to the proposed eight-hour standard day was all that was necessary, or intended," the brief stated, "citing that 55 percent of employees affected are now employed on a ten-hour basis. Admitting that a rigid eight-hour day for train

VON MACKENSEN BREAKS THROUGH RUSSIAN LINE; TAKES IMPORTANT TOWN

Teutons Capture 4,000 Prisoners and Three Guns on River Sereth—Czar's Forces Lose More Ground Further North.

Field Marshal von Mackensen has broken through the strongly defended barrier before the river Sereth which the Russians had constructed at Fokshani and has captured that important Rumanian town and taken nearly 4,000 prisoners and three guns in the process.

The Russians also have lost ground further north along the Moldavian frontier between the Putna and Oltuz valleys, Berlin announces. Towards the Danube Fokshani, however, the latest reports showed a Russian offensive of some importance admittedly had succeeded in gaining ground from von Mackensen's forces.

On the Franco-Belgian front, patrol and aviation operations are featured in the war office statements. Berlin reports considerable aviation activity and announces the bringing down of six hostile airplanes during the day.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—By wireless to Sayville.—The Russians and Rumanians were dislodged yesterday from strongly fortified positions over a considerable front in southern Moldavia, the war office announces. The important Rumanian town of Fokshani has been captured and nearly 4,000 prisoners taken.

Greek Statements to Entente.—London, Jan. 8, 1:45 p. m.—Pentecost's Athens correspondent says the Greek government has handed to diplomatic representatives of the entente a series of statements in response to the last note of the allies. These statements, the despatch says, are neither a refusal nor an acceptance of the entente note, but point out difficulties in the way of compliance with some of the terms.

An Athens despatch last Saturday said the Greek government had decided to reject certain clauses of the entente note which demands reparation for the recent outbreak at Athens in which entente forces were fired on.

Quiet on the Somme.—Paris, Jan. 8.—Noon.—Patrol engagements occurred last night in the regions of Bouchavesnes, on the Somme front and of Parroy forest in the Lorraine. Otherwise there was little activity.

Operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

Strong Russian Attack.—Berlin, Jan. 8.—By wireless to Sayville.—Russian troops made another attack yesterday with strong forces on the northern end of the Russo-Caucasian front, near the Gulf of Riga. Today's official statement says the Russians succeeded in gaining more ground on the Aa river, but elsewhere were repulsed.

Austrian Minister Investigating.—Paris, Jan. 8, 5 a. m.—Baron Agorni Galuchowski, former Austrian foreign minister, has spent several weeks at Vevey, according to a Geneva despatch to the Matin. The despatch says that the baron ostensibly came to visit a member of the Murat family who has refused to live in Austria since the war began and that his real object was to find out all he could in Switzerland regarding the intentions and tendencies of the allies and make a report thereon to Emperor Charles.

Italians for United States.—Paris, Jan. 8, 4:11 a. m.—The Italian press is filled with cordial comments on the conclusion of the conference of the allied leaders here. The one point emphasized by all is that the conference spells united action and firm resolution.

Rations of Sugar.—Paris, Jan. 8, 5 a. m.—M. Herriot, minister of supplies, has decided that the rations of sugar for the people shall be one pound and a half for each person per month after February 1, according to the Matin. It is expected a system of book coupons will be adopted, each coupon giving the right to a certain quantity of the grocery. The object in restricting the sale of sugar is to reduce purchases abroad and release shipping for more urgent needs.

Sinking Merchant Ships.—London, Jan. 8, 2:20 p. m.—The sinking of one neutral steamer and two schooners flying the flags of entente nations, was reported today. They were the Norwegian steamship Lauer of 1,607 tons gross and the British schooner Bremen and the Russian schooner Semei.

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

"Two co-ordinate branches of the government have evidenced the opinion that the law is constitutional," the brief continued. "Certainly this court will not strike down the law upon mere prophesies of its effect."

Validity of Act.—Alleged infringement of the liberty of contract, it was contended, does not affect the acts validly nor "the assertion that congress enacted this

operation is not completely practical, the federal attorneys said the Adamson law should be enforced at least so far as is possible.

SUBSTITUTES SHINGLE FOR PRINT PAPER



Albert Johnson and copy of paper that was printed on shingle.

Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington state, himself the publisher of a daily newspaper, aided a woman constituent, a fellow editor, to beat the cost of white paper. During the recent campaign Mrs. Mabel Brown, editor of a weekly at Castle Rock, complained to Mr. Johnson that paper was selling at seven cents a pound and hard to get at that. He advised her to try printing her paper on a shingle. He got out for her an edition of 50,000 copies which sold as souvenirs in all parts of the country at ten cents each. The shingles cost \$1.60 a thousand and their mailing cost was two cents each.

ALLEGED INSANE MAN LOSES SUIT

Washington, Jan. 8.—John Armstrong Chaloner, of "Merry Mills," Virginia, by a supreme court decision today, lost his suit to annul New York proceedings in which he was declared insane and which was designed to secure possession from his lunacy trustee, of property estimated at nearly \$5,000,000. The court declined to disturb the insanity proceedings, leaving Chaloner's property in the trustee's hands.

Sweden grants a state subsidy employed in hazardous occupations in Montana.